

CRUSADER ROOFING

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY ON YOUR ROOF BECAUSE IT WILL OUTLAST ANYTHING YOU CAN PUT THERE.

Crusader Roofing

Lasts so long without leaking because it's made from a substance absolutely proof against the weather. Everything else begins to deteriorate when exposed.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt

Is so combined with other substances that it makes a roofing which will not rust, rot, dry out, chip or crack, or melt and run. It's weather proof and water proof.

Crusader Roofing

Has been tried and tested for years. Thousands of buildings in all sections with Crusader Roofs bear evidence of its long life without paint or repairs.

CRUSADER ROOFING doesn't cost as much as tin or iron and it lasts longer. Its first cost is less and then you don't have to paint Crusader.

CRUSADER will outlast your metal roof even if you paint it often, because the moisture on the underside caused by condensation will cause rust from that side which will eat through and create a leak. You don't have rust to contend with in CRUSADER, nor is this roofing subject to the conditions which destroy other roofings.

IT REALLY IS THE MOST WONDERFULLY LASTING ROOFING AND IT WILL PAY YOU WELL TO TRY IT.

SECTIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF CRUSADER ROOFING.

No. 1—Smooth Surface.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

No. 2—Sanded Surface.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

No. 3—White Stone Surface.

Crushed Stone
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

No. 4—Stone Surface.

Gravel
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

You will very easily and quickly become convinced that CRUSADER will outlast everything in the shape of shingles, iron, steel, tin, tar, pitch and prepared roofings if you will consider for a moment the characteristics of mineral asphalt, of which Trinidad Lake Asphalt is considered the best.

Remember Trinidad Lake Asphalt has lain for years and years exposed to every conceivable influence which the weather or atmosphere could have upon it. Every change is made in it before it goes on your roof. Those natural oils will neither evaporate nor dry.

THESE CHANGES ARE WROUGHT IN EVERY OTHER FORM OF ROOFING ONLY AFTER THEY ARE ON YOUR ROOF AND PAID FOR.

JUST THINK OF IT—

Tin, iron and steel rust despite paint and repairs—CRUSADER DOESN'T RUST. Shingles warp and rot—CRUSADER doesn't warp or rot—Asphalt preserves from decay. Tar melts and runs and dries out. The sun never gets too hot for CRUSADER. Pitch dries out, chips and cracks—CRUSADER DOESN'T.

It never gets too hot or too cold for CRUSADER.

When you consider these things you feel that you cannot afford to buy other roofing! See your dealer—let him price it to you.

CRUSADER can be used on any roof, either flat or slanting. Every thing necessary is packed inside the roll, which contains 108 square feet of roofing. Anybody can lay it. The farmer doesn't have to send for tinner from town, paying their expenses, etc. The cost of CRUSADER ROOFING is the cost of the roof.

You have had many propositions presented to you but you never had one that was as certain of benefit to you as this.

LARGE CORPORATION TEAR METAL ROOF FROM BUILDING TO REPLACE WITH CRUSADER ROOFING.

Highland Park, Louisville, Ky., May 31, 1907.
Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.
Dear Sirs: We beg to advise that last summer we covered a large lumber shed with "CRUSADER" Roofing, and it has proven so satisfactory to us that we have torn the roof off from our main factory building, which is 250 feet long by 90 feet wide, and covered same with this roofing. We have torn off a roof which is less than eight months old, of corrugated iron, No. 24 gauge, and we cannot speak too highly of the "CRUSADER" and we beg to say that we expect to erect more buildings in the future, and if we do so we shall certainly use "CRUSADER" Roofing.

Yours very truly,
CONTINENTAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO. (Incorporated),
(Signed) N. B. PORTER, Vice President.

CRUSADER ROOFING

SOLD BY LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FOR JOHNSON

Senator Johnston Thinks He Is Strongest Man.

WOULD BE ABLE TO CARRY HIS OWN STATE.

MORE POPULAR IN EAST THAN MR. BRYAN.

TAFT AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

Washington, May 12.—[Special.]—That Democratic victory in the presidential election this year is more certain with the nomination of Gov. Johnston, of Minnesota, than with that of W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is the opinion of Senator Johnston, of Alabama. In an interview to-night the Alabama Senator went on record as favoring the nomination of Gov. Johnston, who is now in Washington, and also made the statement that this is the feeling of three-fourths of the Democratic Senators in Washington.

Senator Johnston is the first Democrat in the Senate who has come out against the nomination of Bryan. A number of others are known to be opposed to him, but as most of them regard his nomination as a forgone conclusion they have refrained from giving public utterance of their opposition.

"I have been the friend and supporter of Mr. Bryan in every contest he has made," said the Senator to-night. "I do not feel less kindly to him now. No one has a greater admiration for his patriotism, sincerity and ability than I. I would rejoice to see him President. I think the chances of Democratic success are greater now than in many years. It is no time for any attack on any great party leader; no time for dissensions or divisions. I do not say that Mr. Bryan cannot win. I should be hopeful of success were he nominated, but I do say that my opinion is more certain with Gov. Johnston as our standard-bearer, and this opinion is that of three-fourths of the Democratic Senators at Washington."

"What Democrat who would vote for Mr. Bryan could refuse to vote for Gov. Johnston? Many of the Democrats do not approve of some of the policies of Mr. Bryan. Not one is opposed to a single policy that Gov. Johnston stands for. Many Democrats have refused to vote for Mr. Bryan. No one has failed to support Gov. Johnston, and thousands of Republicans have flocked to his standard. He can carry his own State, and many feel that he would have a stronger following in New York and New Jersey. These last States are naturally Democratic, and with a united party we can carry them."

Taft and the Negro Vote.

W. T. Ferguson, a leading negro politician of this district, does not believe Taft will poll anything like the complete negro vote of the country. Ferguson says relative to the Taft candidacy:

"The welfare of our people demands that we reject the wrongs done us by the President and Judge Taft, and while we may make our political and civil bid harder than it is for awhile, though I doubt it, the day will come when things will be better and politicians will recognize that they cannot outrage or insult us with impunity. If we allow the outrage of our soldiers to go unrebuked—if we allow the insult that we are a race of criminals to go unresented—then I join with negro-baiters and say that the negro is not only unfitted for franchise, but he is unfitted to live and the sooner such a people is exterminated the better."

"The assumption that negro opposition to Judge Taft is based upon revenge is a false one. It is based upon a principle, and that principle is that Judge Taft's views on the disfranchising Constitutions of the South are inconsistent with Republican doctrine and traditions."

"You ask 'What would, what could, Mr. Bryan do for him (the negro) in return for his support?' Judge Taft has answered that question. In his speech at Lexington, Ky., he said the Southern white man is the negro's best friend and the negro's future depends upon sustaining good relations with his white neighbors. If this be true, the South would undoubtedly be grateful to the negro for helping it elect a President. As to reduction of representation, the Republican national platform of 1904 promised it, as does the opposition platform, upon which you say Judge Taft is standing. Also the bill has been passed to redeem the 1904 pledge. Political dish in 1908 will be wary of 1904 bait."

Will Vote Against It.

At an informal conference held this afternoon the House Democrats decided to vote against the currency bill adopted by the Republican caucus at its meeting last night. The Democrats probably will not propose a substitute measure, as it would have no chance of passage and therefore would be useless. They will, however, count themselves by voting against the Vreeland bill in its modified form.

This bill, said Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, "cannot receive any Democratic support. It gives the right to take speculative bonds as the foundation of emergency currency, and only the larger holders of such bonds will benefit by it. It does not fix a large enough rate of interest on deposits."

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, who participated in the conference, says the Republican measure is not a safe bill; that it does not provide for sufficient redemption, and the asset feature is not correct.

Public Buildings Bill.

The agreement of the Republicans on the currency bill probably means that the public buildings bill, which has been used as a club, will be reported from the committee and passed by the House on Thursday. In addition to other appropriations which will be carried by the bill, Representative Langley has secured \$65,000 for the Mt. Sterling building and \$30,000 additional for Winchester. It is understood that Representative Edwards has been well taken care of at Somerset. Mr. Langley made an effort to get an appropriation for Jackson, but the committee declined to grant it. He says an appropriation would have been allowed had the Jackson court bill passed the Senate.

The Surveyorship.

The President is expected to take up the Louisville surveyorship within a few days—as soon as the conventions, which have brought thousands of visitors to Washington, adjourn. Former Congressman Pugh, who is the candidate of Representative Bennett, will be here to-morrow, and Henry Howes, of Louisville, who is the candidate of Representative Langley, may also come to Washington. Walker Wilkins, of Elkhart, the candidate of Representative James, probably will leave the case in the hands of his member.

Representative Bennett, of the Ninth district, who returned to Washington to-day, thinks the Republicans will carry the State this fall. He says the only mistake the party made at the convention was the treatment accorded to Senator Bradley.

Representative Kimball, of the Seventh district, will address the District Democrats here next Friday night.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(Business Established Sixty-two Years.)

NEW YORK STORE.



Extraordinary Reduction in Price of Making Skirts.

Also the Entire Stock of Dress Goods is Offered at Unusually Attractive Prices.

THE SKIRTS—

The management has decided for a limited period to REDUCE THE PRICES OF MAKING SKIRTS to the remarkably low price of Three Dollars.

Special attention is directed to the following:

These skirts will be made in our own Made-to-order Department, in any of the late tailored models, and fitted by

MRS. EDWARDS

an expert in charge of the Skirt Tailoring Department. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

The Price, \$3, Includes All Findings.

THE DRESS GOODS INCLUDE

The season's newest Colored Dress Goods, such as Tailored Suitings in Scotch and English tweeds, mixtures and checks, German and French novelty dress fabrics in all-wool and silk and wool, French, German and English plain fabrics in Panamas, voiles, batistes, coatings, serges, chevots, Sicilians, mohairs, broadcloths and coverts.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

Included are Panamas, voiles, broadcloths, etamines, batistes, cravettes, serges, mohairs, Sicilians and a full line of French novelties.

WANTED—100 first-class skirtmakers. Must be experienced. Apply at once to Mrs. Edwards, seventh floor.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

(INCORPORATED)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES MCCRERY & CO., NEW YORK.

PAPER MEN

Will Be Examined Next By House Committee.

MR. NORRIS TELLS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL COMPANY.

REFUSES TO PRODUCE NEW YORK TIMES CONTRACT.

REMARKS OF MR. MANN.

Washington, May 12.—The case of the newspaper publishers has been presented to the special committee of the House investigating the wood pulp and paper question. When the committee adjourned to-day John Norris, the representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, announced that he had finished his statement, but he will be on the stand to-morrow, as members of the committee desire to question him. The next witnesses to be examined probably will be the paper manufacturers.

Mr. Norris to-day described the formation of the International Paper Company and claimed that the cost of the manufacture of paper is greater under the consolidation than under the individual ownership of the paper mills.

The request of the committee for the contract which the New York Times has with the paper company was denied by the Times Company, and in this connection Chairman Mann took occasion to state that while the newspapers are insisting on speedy action by Congress on the question under investigation, a great majority of them are basing their conclusions on a matter of bluff.

Mr. Norris' Testimony.

Mr. Norris stated that last year the International Paper Company's imports of wood pulp from Canada were 770,000 tons. He quoted from a newspaper article to show that the company took the pulp that was imported and put it into its export paper in order that it might get the benefit of reduced cost, as it would save four-fifths of cost on every ton imported by reason of rebates from the Government.

At this point the committee was met with the refusal of the New York Times to produce its contract with the International Paper Company. Mr. Norris had said that the Boston Herald, according to his understanding, had a contract with the International Paper Company calling for shipment on the basis of cost of manufacture and providing for audit to determine the cost.

The New York Times Contract.

"Is this similar to the New York Times contract?" asked Mr. Sims. "So I understand," replied Mr. Norris. "By the way," interposed Mr. Mann, "we have not yet had that Times contract."

"I have been asked to state that the New York Times Company declined to furnish its contract," replied Mr. Norris. "I am, however, willing to answer freely and fully every question put to me within my knowledge and to give all the information I have."

"Yet the New York Times is unwilling to furnish testimony on which re-

lief can be granted," said Chairman Mann.

"I do not think I would state the case in that way," replied Mr. Norris. "It might be said that it is unfair to take out one newspaper and make its business and its contract the basis for this entire investigation while there are other newspapers with larger contracts and larger papers about which no inquiry has been made. If you take all of them and make all show up it would be on an entirely different basis."

Mr. Mann's Reply.

"Here is a case," said Chairman Mann, "where the newspapers are insisting that speedy action be taken by Congress, preliminary to which there must be action by this committee. The newspapers are making the request, and yet we are met on all sides with the evident disinclination of the great majority of the large papers to furnish us necessary information upon which to base any just conclusions. It seems to me there may be a question whether they desire any action taken—whether they are not well satisfied with the contracts they now have and are putting this investigation up as a matter of bluff. I am not confining this comment to the New York papers. I have letters from many publishers who do not want to testify. It is perfectly evident to you and must be evident to everyone else, if we have to get testimony by force we would not end this summer. We are trying to get through and make a report at this session of Congress. Instead of getting the help of the newspapers we have to use force."

Reduction In Pay.

Mr. Norris called attention to the statement in a census bulletin showing that of forty-one industries named the paperworkers were the only ones whose pay had been reduced in 1906 as compared with 1905. He also produced a letter from United States Senator La Follette bearing upon the pay of labor in the paper and pulp mill of Wisconsin, including a letter from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of that State, showing an increase up to 1907 as compared with 1906 of 17 per cent. in the cost of labor. "I am expecting," concluded Mr. Norris, "a report for the last six months, which I understand will show a reduction of pay as a result of the depression in the industry in Wisconsin and a reduction of the time employed by reason of the closing of the mills, the mills being closed to maintain a purely artificial price in the market."

DEATH OF CAPT. HARRIS.
MEMBER K. M. I. FACULTY.

One of Most Loved Teachers Succumbs To Complication of Diseases—His Father Here.

Capt. James W. Harris, a member of the faculty of the Kentucky Military Institute, and one of the most popular members of the college, died at the hospital of the institution yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from a complication of diseases. He was 25 years old and had been connected with the institute since the beginning of the present session, the first of last September and during that time had greatly endeared himself to the other members of the faculty and the students of the school. His death has cast a gloom over the institution. His father, T. J. Harris, of Marlboro, Mass., reached Louisville Monday afternoon and remained at the bedside of his son until the end. The body was prepared for burial and was brought to Louisville with the cadets of the college acting as a military escort, and to-day will be sent to the family home at Marlboro and will be buried in the family lot in that city.

ON PERJURY CHARGE

WILLIAM HALL TAKEN TO JEFFERSONVILLE COURT.

Alleged To Have Sworn Falsely In Helping Kentucky Couple Get Married.

William Hall, who was arrested in Louisville Monday night by Detectives Ludwig and Portman on extradition papers charging him with having committed the crime of perjury in Indiana, was taken to Jeffersonville yesterday by Patrolman James Masters, of that city, and given a formal arraignment by Magistrate R. J. Ferguson, who fixed his bond at \$500 for his appearance at a time yet to be set for a hearing. It is not known when this will be, as all of the witnesses are in Kentucky. Hall went to jail and had not been able to give bond up to last night. The arrest of Hall is a result of the elopement of Walter Hall and Miss Florida Kelly, of Henry county, Ky., to Jeffersonville on April 23, when they were married by Magistrate Charles S. Hay. After an affidavit had been made by William Hall, a brother of the bridegroom, in the application for a marriage license, May 11, 1888, which made him less than twenty years old at the time of the marriage, Miss Kelly said she was married March 31, 1880, which would make her eighteen, but her father says she is only sixteen. After the elopement George Kelly and his son, Daniel Kelly, came to Jeffersonville and swore an affidavit for the arrest of Hall and left money with which to secure the requisition papers. Hall says he did not swear Miss Kelly was eighteen, but simply made an affidavit that there was no objection to the marriage of his brother. The only affidavit signed by Hall shows his assertion is true as it is non est. It is not known whether Hall was at the wedding of Walter Hall and Miss Kelly. The officers assert that if the present Mrs. Hall is not eighteen years old she has perjured herself in swearing she was then married. It is liable to arrest if taken to Jeffersonville as a witness.

HE WON'T GO BACK

SO SAYS MAN WHO ESCAPED FROM LAKELAND ASYLUM.

Charles Williams Located With Friends In Jeffersonville and Will Be Undisturbed.

On a telephone message from the Kentucky Insane Asylum, at Lakeland, Ky., Capt. M. E. Clegg of Jeffersonville, was asked yesterday to see if he could locate Charles Williams, who had escaped from the institution on last Saturday. On Monday his father, who lives at Eminence, Ky., received a postal card from the fugitive, saying he was at 303 East Court avenue, Jeffersonville, with friends, and was going to remain there. The card was sent to the officers of the asylum. Capt. Clegg went to the number indicated and found John Gosson, a building er, lived there, but was not at home at the time. Mrs. Gosson was there and said Williams had come there on Monday, and, as she had known him in Eminence, she was sure he was there. She said it was her desire that he be left undisturbed. Capt. Clegg saw Williams and had a talk with him. He appeared to be perfectly rational and said it was true he had walked away from the asylum. After Capt. Clegg returned to the police station to talk with the officers of the asylum he was telephoned to by Williams, who said he was now a citizen of Indiana and expected protection from the officers of the State. He said it was not his intention to return to Kentucky, and he was aware that he could not be extradited and he did not intend to go back. Under the circumstances no attempt will be made to arrest Williams, and unless he decides to return of his own accord he will not be molested.

Internal Revenue Collections.

The internal revenue collections yesterday were as follows: Beer, \$36,000; cigars, \$32,000; tobacco, \$3,800; case stamps, \$80; total, \$71,940.

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1893.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.
Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

First issued as the
Courier-Journal November 8, 1883.

Rates.
Daily edition, one year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year, \$8.00
Daily and Sunday, one month, .75
Weekly edition, one year, 1.00

To City Subscribers.
Daily, delivered, .10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, .15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, \$5.00

Entered at the Louisville Post-office as
second-class matter.
Postage paid at Louisville, Ky., May 13, 1908.
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

Communications.
All communications should be addressed to
the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.
If writers wish to have selected articles
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porations, while the Democrats believe that taxation should be for public purposes only. It may be that there are Democrats who have not been faithful to that principle, but the masses of the party believe in it, so that the temptation to make donations to its campaign fund are much less than in the case of donations to the Republicans.

It has been intimated that in the coming campaign there is to be a change. It is assumed by some that the men who possess the most predatory wealth will seek to take revenge for Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of them by giving their money to the Democrats. If the majority in Congress really believed this they would be ready to vote for a bill making public all donations. That they are slow to advocate such a measure indicates that they are of the opinion that they will have men of wealth and the great corporations on their side in the coming conflict, and that they can only hope to win by liberal contributions from these elements.

That Third-Term Bogey.
The sporadic manifestations of Third Termism among such outlying Republicans as those of Texas, Utah and California, treasonable as they are in their kind, afford striking illustration of the occasional insanity of party spirit, because, if they could materialize, they would bode certain ruin to the Republicans themselves.

Theodore Roosevelt, brandishing the stainless scimitar of the Moral Crusader—lying the milk-white flag of Humanity and Reform—makes an attractive figure to look upon; but Theodore Roosevelt, the subtle and dishonest schemer—the deep designing conspirator—not only sacrificing his friend to his ambition, but using that friend as the secret agent of a well-laid plan to revolutionize the character of the Government and to destroy the liberties of his country, would present an aspect so odious that, before the campaign were half over, it would become plain to all men that he could not hope to carry a single State in the Union.

New England would be first to sound the tocsin of alarm, to raise the standards of revolt. The Yankees are still Republicans. The fires of '76 may have burned a little dimly in 1812, but they burst forth with renewed splendor in 1861. Just as the South found Northern Democracy a broken reed when weighted down by Secession, would the Third Termers and the Republican masses a broken reed weighted down by the proposed disqualification of the Republic.

The Republican party is yet a great, triumphant, militant organization. The hearts of its myriads in every part of the Union ring responsive to the music of institutional freedom. An intrigue to prolong any man's tenure in the White House beyond the limit set by Washington and followed by Jefferson and Jackson—and especially an occupant so strenuous and self-willed as Theodore Roosevelt—would be recognized by the people of the United States and accepted by the world at large as proclamation that the old order has passed away and that upon the ruins of the confessed failure of Constitutional Government in America was to be established a new order of Autocracy, taking its cue from Mexico and South America. On such an issue, defeat would be inevitable and crushing, carrying with it into a vortex of everlasting infamy all concerned.

Happily, the Republican party is reduced to no such extremity. Theodore Roosevelt, himself, stands of the party and its traitorous zealots. The President knows as well as the best advised what his own candidacy would imply and involve. That he should be gratified by the commanding position he holds goes without saying. That he will make his exit from the White House the coming Fourth of March a good third to Washington and Lincoln is the belief of thoughtful observers taking heed of the future. That he would lose all and go down to the hereafter doubly-damned, if he should undertake in the Twentieth Century to do what Cromwell did in the Seventeenth—to do in North America what Bolivar did in South America—is his own reading of history and the character of the people of the United States. He would none of it.

The argument to him, as to all sound-minded men, is conclusive. If Free Silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 proposed to Mexicanize the currency—if it drove the Democrats from power and has kept them out ever since—what might renewed and extraordinary tenure in the person of a Chief Magistrate already invested with more power than any monarch in Christendom be expected to do? It could mean only life, tenure. If there be a need for Roosevelt in 1908, why any limit? Why the force of an election in 1912, or hope of anything but the pretense of an election? That is the simple long and short of it. There could be no escape. By such means have all the Dictators of the Universe risen to power ever since the world began, has Absolutism displaced Democracy, has Freedom been trampled beneath the iron heels of the Man on Horseback.

We are North Americans, not South

Americans. We are Anglo-Saxons, not Latins. And nobody understands this better than Theodore Roosevelt.

The Constitution of the United States, so all-embracing and admirable—the most nearly perfect scheme of Constitutional Statecraft yet devised by the wit of man—was remiss in the one particular of its neglect to limit the tenure of the Chief Magisterial office. A single term of eight years would have been an improvement upon the unrestricted quadrennial plan which was adopted. Few Presidents have entered the White House who did not bend the opportunities and resources of the First term to the securing of a Second; a lowering, if not a positively corrupt, temptation. It was left for Washington to remedy the defect by refusing a Third Term.

The example set by the Father of his Country was already so impressive ten years later that in accepting it as his rule of conduct and refusing the equivocal blandishments of his followers, Jefferson said:

"That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that representative government, responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall eventually impair that principle, and I should unwillingly be the first person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office."

This is the language of a patriot and a statesman. It fixed the pace for Jackson, the next popular favorite who was threatened by a Third Term. From that day to the abortive attempt of the friends of Gen. Grant, the idea of a Third Term fell out of the thought of thinking people as, equally with kingship, foreign to our traditions, our instincts and our theories of free Government.

That Republican Senators and Representatives at Washington should resolve to risk no chances—that they should be putting their heads together to take the President at his word and to nominate his designated successor on the first ballot—is in the nature of shrewd leadership. The Republican party, since the War of Secession, like the Democratic party before that war, has owed much to its sagacity and discipline. It is not yet moribund. It knows that it is in great danger. The territory before it lies between the devil and the deep blue sea. It can afford to make no mistakes. It will probably make none. The feeling that it must not monkey with the buzz-saw, is general. Yet, after all, the President remains not only its leader, but its best asset, and, though Taft will most likely lose—the signs and portents pointing to a change of parties—he has given it a new lease on life by steering it away from the shoals of trust-breeding Protectionism and the death-dealing breakers of High Finance.

The Currency Bill.
Ever since Congress met the members have been seeking to pass an emergency currency bill. Prior to the meeting there were predictions that such a bill would be passed before the House committees were appointed, except, perhaps, the Rules Committee. This committee was to introduce a rule by which the bill could be promptly passed through the House and sent to the Senate, which was expected to put it through at once.

Nevertheless, the Senate was the first to act in the matter. Mr. Aldrich reported a bill, which, after a little delay, developed serious opposition. It was opposed by those who are opposed to a bond-secured currency, and by those who oppose railroad bonds as security. It was amended in many respects and sent to the House. The banking world began to study it, and the more they considered it the more determined was its opposition. Protests poured in and it became evident that it could not pass. Mr. Fowler had a bill, and this, too, was laid on the shelf.

However, the members of Congress, or rather of the majority party, were unwilling to own that they were unable to cope with the currency question. They admitted that they could not pass a permanent measure, but they were anxious to pass a makeshift and then provide for a commission that would report on the whole question a bill which would put our currency on a permanent and safe basis. There was, however, objection to all the schemes recommended. So an arrangement was made for a conference of the Republican members, and a committee, with Mr. Vreeland as chairman, was named to report a measure on which it was hoped that all could agree.

At a meeting of the conference Monday night the bill reported by the committee was adopted by a vote of 124 to 16. This makes 142 members, which is not a majority of the House—no; much more than one-third. Why there was not a larger attendance is a serious question. Some of the Republicans probably were indifferent. Others may have preferred to remain uncommitted for a while longer, because they felt that a mistake in so important a matter might have a bad effect upon their re-election next fall. But some

no doubt were of the opinion that no measure which they favored stood much chance to be accepted, and though the conference was not binding, they preferred to stay out of it.

Following instructions, the committee to frame a bill took the late Vreeland bill as the working basis for a new act. Section 1 of the bill provides that banks not less than ten in number, with an aggregate capital and surplus of not less than \$5,000,000, may form voluntary associations to be known as clearing-house associations, and that if the needs for more currency are so pressing in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury that an additional issue is necessary the banks forming the association may deposit securities, including commercial paper, in amounts acceptable to the association. The Secretary of the Treasury shall then issue to the banks in the association additional currency not to exceed 75 per cent. of the securities deposited. The capital and surplus of the banks belonging to the association shall be jointly and severally liable to the Government for any deficiency in the amount necessary to pay the circulating notes in case they are not redeemed. The amount of such additional circulation was reduced to \$500,000,000.

For the purpose of drawing these notes out of circulation as soon as the need of them is passed they are taxed at the beginning 4 per cent., and the tax increases every month 1 per cent., until the maximum of 10 per cent. is reached. In addition to this a bank must carry a reserve in gold or lawful money equal to that now required against deposits. The bill also provides for a commission which shall consider the whole currency question and report at the next session.

It is by no means clear that this scheme will be carried out. If it passes the House it will have to go to the Senate, and in all probability will go to a committee of conference. In the Senate the Aldrich bill may be substituted for it, and the conference committee of the Senate may hold out for this or some similar measure. Out of the deliberations may come some sort of a bill, the nature of which cannot be foretold, or there may be a total failure to agree upon any law.

Relations With American Republics.

The sentiments expressed by the President and the Secretary of State at the laying of the cornerstone of the proposed building of the International Union of American Republics did not overstate the importance and significance of the event. "It emphasizes," said the President, "by its existence the growing sense of solidarity of interest and aspiration among all the peoples of the new world." "It is a temple," quoth the Secretary of State, "dedicated to international friendship."

Until very recent years the people of the United States thought a great deal more of the Monroe Doctrine than did the republics south of us, whose preservation was to be its effect, if not its cause. While our Presidents sent messages to Congress lauding and championing the doctrine our Southern neighbors failed to manifest any gratitude for our solicitude and championship. Some of them showed more of a disposition to resent our protective, paternal and more or less bumptious attitude than to welcome it. When our war with Spain began some of the Latin-American peoples did not hesitate to show a greater friendliness toward Spain than toward us—although, of course, there was no branch of neutrality.

A number of reasons might be given for such a demeanor by the Southern republics toward a nation which is and has been at once their protector and friend. First of all is the difference in blood. The United States is largely populated by the Anglo-Saxon and Central and South America largely by the Latin. Through this influence multitudes of Southerners feel a good deal closer to Europe—Southern Europe—than to North America, despite geographical considerations. Another reason is the trade relations between South America and Europe. With this must be grouped the transportation facilities, too. Whether the extensive commerce of South America and Europe has produced the splendid steamship service or the splendid steamship service has produced the extensive commerce, the fact remains that both exist, while, by comparison—no contrast—the trade and transportation service between South America and the United States are scant. Travel and trade, added to ties of blood, must necessarily be of powerful force in the upbuilding of cordiality. And while cordiality grew in that direction indifference failed to wane in ours.

Despite the influences of blood, travel and trade, it would seem always to have been the part of political wisdom and political advantage, not to say the part of courtesy among beneficiaries, having a modicum of appreciativeness, to develop more and more a spirit of intimacy and affection with the United States. We had set up the Monroe Doctrine and we had avowed a determination to stand pat for it in face of all Europeans, warlike and otherwise. We, being the giant of the Western world, were the one neighbor to save the less powerful republics from extinction by envious European Powers or to extend a helping hand in a time of need. Political wisdom and political advantage did not weigh much, however, against the other influences that turned the Latin-American heart toward Europe.

A number of reasons might be given for the apparently changed attitude of the Southern neighbors which the incident just witnessed in Washington signifies.

One is the outcome of the war with Spain, with the changed status it brought to the United States not only as a world Power, but as champion of the downtrodden and a victor over the Spain of our neighbors' ancestors. Another is the renewed activity in Panama, the completion of whose canal will draw North and South America much closer together. Another is the quickened effort upon the part of American manufacturers and merchants to extend their foreign trade into South American and Central American markets. Still another is the recent tour made by our Secretary of State through South American countries, with his words of friendship and interest.

To the last-named cause the President assigns much of the existing cordiality of North and South America, for, said he, extolling the labors of Mr. Root, "though in his high office he has done much for the good of the Nation and mankind, yet his greatest achievement has been the success which has come as the result of his devoted labor to bring together all the republics of the new world and to unite them in the effort to work valiantly for our common betterment, for the material and moral welfare of all who dwell in the Western hemisphere."

As Mr. Root himself said, "It is too much to expect that there will not be controversies between American nations to whose desire for harmony we now bear witness; but to every controversy will apply the truth that there are no international controversies so serious that they cannot be settled peaceably if both parties really desire peaceable settlement, while there are few causes of dispute so trifling that they cannot be made the occasion of war if either party really desires war. The matters in dispute between nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything." In the new building will be fostered mutual helpfulness, good impulses and sympathy of purpose—in short, the very spirit which vanquishes war and promotes friendship; the spirit of which the Secretary spoke. It undoubtedly means a new era in the relationship of North and South America.

The conduct of the militiamen employed by the State to aid local authorities in coping with a situation in which they have confessed themselves unable to enforce the law, by their failure to enforce it, has been, upon the whole, excellent. The alleged misconduct of a private at Powersville is one of the incidents that occur in military as well as in civil life. It is unfortunate that it did occur in Bracken county, where the authorities seem to reflect a sentiment more favorable to night riders than to militiamen. If the man is guilty, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and the limit of punishment in the circumstances would not be more than a fine and imprisonment for the crime. The Bracken county government's jealousy of its authority is hardly in keeping with its record of achievement as a conservator of the peace, and the local sentiment against the militia is disproportionate to the probabilities of the abuse of citizens by the soldiers, but Private Green should be made to pay a price for his misconduct that will be an example to the

Boys' Suits
At Special Prices
\$5.00 and \$6.00 Suits.....\$3.50
\$7.50 and \$8.00 Suits.....\$5.00
\$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits.....\$7.50

Sailors and Russian Blouses
Suits 24 to 30.
Recent purchase of several hundred suits at manufacturers' closing prices, and broken lines of our regular stocks.
Worsted, Cheviots and Serges, in brown, blue, gray and fancy patterns. Three big lots at a saving of \$1.50 to \$4.50 a suit.

LEVY'S Third & Market.
Members R. M. A. R. R. Fare Remitted.
White Ostrich Plumes
In the White Sale.

14-inch genuine Ostrich Plumes, full and feathery; they will be widely worn on summer hats; in white only; extraordinary value; the number is limited, and they ought to sell in a jiffy.
\$1.98
Others at \$3.98, \$4.19, \$5.98 and up to \$11.50.
Lest you forget—a reminder—we are trimming hats free.

GERMAN STRAUS & SONS CO.
(Incorporated.)

Courier-Journal.
WEDNESDAY.....MAY 13, 1908

WITH CROWDED HOUSE
"AN AMERICAN CITIZEN" TO BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT.

Play To Be Given To-morrow Night, Too, For Benefit of German Protestant Orphan's Home.

The sale of tickets for reserved seats at Macaulay's Theater for "An American Citizen," to-night and to-morrow night, has been most satisfactory. The sale opened with a rush yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and all day long the clerks at the box office were kept busy supplying the increasing demand for reserved seats. Though the greatest part of the theater for both performances has already been sold, quite a number of good seats are yet to be had. The extraordinary demand on yesterday went beyond every fond expectation and assured capacity-taking houses at both performances. Everything is now in readiness for the performances. The last several performances of the cast have been "full dress" rehearsals, and in the estimation of those who have been enthusiastically without the rehearsal the cast will undoubtedly prove themselves worthy of the applause of the audience. Personal triumphs await every individual player, and the cast will undoubtedly score the biggest hit of the season. Never before has so much enthusiasm prevailed in the production of a local performance, and the public surely has a big treat in store for them at these performances, on this and to-morrow evenings. The proceeds of the performances are for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan's Home, and the committee in charge is therefore earnestly endeavoring to make the play a big financial success for this most worthy cause. The box office for the exchange of tickets for reserved seats at Macaulay's Theater is now open.

BOARD OF WORKS MEMBERS
OUT ON INSPECTION TRIP.

Look At Streets City Is Improving Or Will Improve In Near Future and L. and N. Underpass.

The three members of the Board of Public Works, together with the City Engineer, yesterday made a tour of a number of streets in Louisville that it is proposed to improve. They first inspected Fulton street, between Jackson and Campbell streets, which is being improved with granite blocks at a cost of about \$10,000. They next went over Pennsylvania avenue, near Reservoir Park, which avenue is soon to be improved. In the western section of the city the members of the board and Maj. Claybrook went over Bank street, Montgomery street, Market street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, and Twenty-sixth street, from Portland avenue to the tracks of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company.

The underpass under the tracks of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was also inspected by the party.

Social At St. Peter's Church.
The Ladies' Aid of St. Peter's Evangelical church will give a social to-morrow in their parlors, near the church on Jefferson street, near Thirtieth street. Mesdames George Best, Katherine Deuser, Louis Postner and W. Winchell will serve.

Marriage Licenses.
Marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the clerk of the city of Louisville to Joseph A. Ruhl and Marie C. Walton, R. E. Quirk and Myrtle McKinney.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

BEHIND MIRROR
Alleged Last Will of Ludwig Wilitz Found.

CONTEST IDENTICAL WITH THE PARR CASE ON TRIAL.

EXPERTS PASS ON GENUINENESS OF DOCUMENT.

SARAH KUHN LEAVES \$60,000.

Trial of the contest over the will of Ludwig Wilitz was taken up yesterday in Judge Gordon's court, and by a singular coincidence has brought out almost the same questions of law and fact which are under consideration in the contest over the will of Capt. Daniel G. Parr, in progress just now in Judge O'Donoghue's court. Mrs. Mary Kanneberg is the contestant. She is seeking to establish as genuine a paper which she claims to have found behind a picture frame in the room formerly occupied by Wilitz and which she did not produce until after the will had gone to probate. The estate involved is worth probably \$50,000, and the will which is now in force and effect provides that practically the testator's property shall go to his brothers in Germany.

The will found behind the picture frame was said to be a German document. When she was said to have discovered the paper Mrs. Kanneberg was cleaning up the room formerly occupied by Wilitz. Bonds worth \$2,000 and cash to the amount of \$200 had been found in the old furniture left by Wilitz.

During the late years of his life Wilitz had made his home in the same house with the Kanneberg family. Mrs. Kanneberg, during his illness, had been his constant attendant. She says that he had told her frequently it was his intention to remember her will, and she was the one to write it. In testifying in the case Mrs. Kanneberg described in detail how she found the will behind the looking glass. The document is written in German and is supposed to have been penned by Wilitz himself. Experts on handwriting have been introduced by both sides. In fact, experts summoned by the Parr will contest are also being heard in this case. The trial will probably consume all day to-day.

Charles Dieruf and Joseph Rubrecht, Sr., testified that they were familiar with Wilitz's handwriting, and both identified the paper found by Mrs. Kanneberg as having been written by him. John Geisel, a friend of Wilitz for many years, was also introduced by Mrs. Kanneberg as a friend of the testator. The hearing of evidence was then adjourned until this morning in order that Judge Gordon might be able to give his opinion on the handwriting. The trial will probably continue all day to-day.

Will of Sarah Kuhn.

Sarah Kuhn, by her will, written January 18, 1901, and probated yesterday, provided that her estate shall go to her three children, Isaac L. and Minnie Kuhn, and Mrs. Bertha Greenbaum, Isaac B. Kuhn is made executor without bond. The estate, which is believed to be worth about \$100,000, consists of stock in the firm of B. Kuhn & Co., of Vincennes, Ind.

Report of Grand Jury.

The grand jury returned the following indictments yesterday and adjourned until to-day.

Malicious Cutting—May Baldwin. Housebreaking—Alfred Brown, Charles E. Carr, Henry Levere, Joe Griffin and Sammie Scott.

O. E. Horan, charged with practicing dentistry without a license, was discharged.

Jacob Nathan Again Jailed.

Jacob Nathan was again jailed this fourth time by Judge Miller yesterday. He has steadily failed to pay his wife, Mary, who has been in prison for some time, the \$100 which he owes her. Judge Miller, feeling that Nathan is able to do so, sends him to jail. Nathan has been behind the bars on two occasions, on ten hours each, and on another previous occasion for thirty hours. He was given thirty hours yesterday.

Court Paragraphs.

Richard Palmer sued the Theodore R. Froelich Co. Company for \$400.50, claimed as wages.

Malinda L. Ogden sued C. B. Ogden for divorce, charging cruelty. They were married March 5, 1900.

Leogan D. Sampson sued Kahn Brothers for \$11,024.18, alleged due him as commission for sales of goods.

Ada M. Eggleston sued John E. Eggleston for divorce, alleging cruelty. They were married September 22, 1897.

Albert George sued the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company for \$1,100, alleged due him as wages.

The Kentucky Cafe Company sued the city for \$124, the unconsumed portion of a license revoked by the license board.

The Big Run Coal Company sued the Cincinnati Gas, Coal, Coke and Mining Company for \$12,400, alleged due him as wages.

Lula Pence, administratrix of Walter Pence, sued the Louisville Railway Company for \$10,000, alleged due her as wages because of the death of the decedent.

Ella Hughes, in the name of her father, Pennam Hughes, sued the city for \$1,000, alleged that she was bitten by a dog of the city.

Judge Shackelford Miller, who has been at French Lick Springs for the past week, has returned to the city and resumed his duties upon the bench.

D. C. Bettison sued the Bluegrass Tobacco Company for \$1,100, alleged due him as wages.

Annie Richardson for damages because of injury said to have been done property by a horse of the city.

In the case of Emily Reddick against the Louisville Railway Company, the jury in June last gave the plaintiff a verdict for 1 cent.

Luther Shobe sued the Louisville Railway Company for \$10,000, alleged due him as wages because of the death of the decedent.

Frankfort, Ky., May 12.—Present Eastern district judge, J. P. O'Donoghue, presiding, in the case of O'Donoghue vs. Southern Ry. Co., court sitting, Judge Nunn dissenting, and same vs. Commonwealth, Mercer, reversed.

Davies County Bank and Trust Co. vs. West, Davies, reversed.

Cross vs. L. C. R. Co., Graves, reversed.

Holman vs. Grimes, Mercer, reversed.

Campbell vs. Dreher, Jefferson, affirmed.

Graham vs. Rice, Fulton, affirmed.

Siler vs. Jones, Whitley, reversed.

Barbee vs. Stokes, Robertson, reversed.

Webb vs. Commonwealth, Barren, affirmed.

Scott vs. O'Brien, Warren, reversed.

N. C. and St. L. Ry. Co. vs. Russell, O'Reilly, affirmed.

O'Donoghue vs. Southern Ry. Co., Woodford, dissenting opinion by Judge Nunn.

Everitt vs. Commonwealth, J. P. O'Donoghue, presiding, in the case of O'Donoghue vs. Southern Ry. Co., court sitting, Judge Nunn dissenting, and same vs. Commonwealth, Mercer, reversed.

Holman vs. Grimes, Mercer, reversed.

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THE COURTIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1908.

Special Display and Sale This Week

STEINWAY PIANOS

The most complete collection that has ever been on exhibition in the city. An opportunity that no one desiring a Piano of the highest grade can afford to miss.

SAATH & NIXON CO.
(Incorporated.)
Next to Seelbach Hotel.

NO DIRT—NO SLACK.

NOTHING BUT COAL!

That's what you get when you order

LOGAN BLOCK

The highest-grade Family Coal ever sold in Louisville.

\$3.50 Per Load.

Louisville Gas-Coke, Coal & Mining Company.

PAUL JONES BUILDING. Telephones 2044.

The Finest Train

On the Continent

Leaves St. Paul daily 10:30 A. M.

SPOKANE

without change

Canadian Pacific Railway

The Scenic Line of the World

Entire train vestibuled and electric lighted. Compartment Observation Cars. Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars. Reading lights in berths. Call or write for further information. R. L. Thompson, General Agent, Cincinnati, 15 East Fourth street, Sinton Block.

No Repairs—No Trouble

The Model H Cadillac \$2,500

Owned in Louisville by Louis Light, Light, Co., 1051 Third, near Breckinridge.

Kentucky Automobile Co.

(Incorporated.)

HARDWOOD FLOORING

COMPANY

"THE FOOT OF A FLY"

Says an eminent English doctor, "Will carry enough poison to infect a household."

Let us protect you and add to your health and comfort.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY GOOD

Fly Screens

FROM

DOW WIRE & IRON WORKS

730 West Market St. BOTH PHONES 749.

\$2 CINCINNATI

AND RETURN

B. & O. S.-W.

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Ball Game

New York vs. Cincinnati

Leave Seventh-street Depot at 7:15 a. m.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

FOLLOW THE LEAD

OF THE MANY who bring their Ocular's Prescriptions here, who have Glasses made here, who order Kryptok Lenses and Southern Optical Company's Tinted Lenses here—who get everything they need in Optical Goods here—

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